H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 15 Years. G. A. Martin is News Editor.

# EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page Wednesday, September Seventeenth, 1913

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Wash-

200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

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THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

## Free Speech and A Free Press

LEXANDER SCOTT is out of jail under \$3000 bond pending appeal of his case to the supreme court of New Jersey. Scott is editor of the "Weekly Issue," which he advertises as a "workingman's paper" On July 6, 1913, during the silk workers' strike, Scott published in his paper an editorial, on account of which he was arrested and convicted under the laws of New Jersey upon the charge of "inciting hostility to government." He was sentenced to be imprisoned for one to 15 years in the penitentiary, and to pay \$500 fine.

The case involves two distinct points of national importance: first, the right of free speech guaranteed by the constitution; second, the right of government to protect itself against anarchists and all who would destroy it.

The Herald maintains that Scott's conviction is both unlawful and unwise. It is unlawful because the wording of the editorial does not, strictly construed,' come within the meaning of the state law against anarchists. It is unlawful; furthermore, because it is in violation of the constitutional guaranty of free speech and a free press, which is limited only by the requirement that there must be no abuse of this privilege or right, and that there shall be strict accountability for its proper use. And Scott's conviction is unwise because it tends to make a popular martyr of him, and to incite that very "hostility to government" toward which the law itself is directed. Even though, in the judgment of courts and juries on the spot, the state law may have been technically violated and the conviction be deemed necessary as a vindication of the law and protection of public rights, nevertheless it is always a question in such cases whether the inevitable "martyrdom" that is ascribed by ardent partisans to such punishment following such acts, does not work more harm than would the imposition of only nominal sentences.

To give readers the opportunity to judge for themselves as to the lawfulness and wisdom of Scott's conviction, The Herald reprints parts of the editorial on, which the charges were based, and parts of the New Jersey state law defining the "high misdemeanor" of "inciting hostility to government." It may be said in passing that this law was enacted as the direct consequence of the assassination of president McKinley by an anarchist, and that many states have similar laws on their statute books. The editorial is in part as follows:

"The police of Paterson, headed by their brave chief Bimson, have taken charge of Paterson and are running things to suit themselves. The halls of striking mill workers are raided, their meetings broken up and helpless men, women and children are brutally clubbed, cuffed and manhandled right on the

The mill workers of Paterson struck against the four-loom system which is grinding out their health and lives. They peacefully walked out of the mills and quit work. For doing this terrible thing the police of Paterson, at the behest of the silk manufacturers, rushed at the defenceless workers like a bunch of drunken Cossacks and savagely attacked them. Outside of barbarous Mexico and Russia, there are few places that have witnessed such police brutality and

lawlessness.

"Paterson was once famous as the City of the Reds, the home of anarchists These anarchists talked a whole lot and made some noise, but they never harmed a hair on any one's head. Now Paterson has become infamous as the City of the Blues, the hot-bed of brass-buttoned anarchists. These police anarchists, headed by the boss anarchist Bimson, not only believe in lawlessness but they practice it. They don't waste words with workingmen—they simply crack their heads. With thom might is right. They swing the mighty club in their righ, hand and if you don't like it you can get to held out of Paterson. This is anarchism of the worst kind.

"The police of Paterson are doing themselves proud as strike-breakers. Chief Bimson is priding himself on the fact that he has nipped the strike in the bud by spilling the blood of the mill workers. The Paterson police have become professional strike-breakers. Will the workers of Paterson stand for this?

"This strike of the mill workers is a matter between them and the manufacturers. Let the Paterson police keep their hands off. This is our final word to them."

The third paragraph quoted above contains expressions whose general effect upon some minds undoubtedly is to "incite hostility to government," without being specifically so directed. It is an apology for the real anarchists, and a denunciation of the agents of government, the "peace officers," that is harsh and perhaps no more truly justified than much of the opposition of lawbreakers to the officers of the law everywhere. It is not possible to believe that the Paterson police were really guilty of indiscriminately assaulting men who were wholly innocent of any wrong doing. The American people are about the same everywhere, and they would not long stand for that sort of outrage. The Paterson mill strikers were reported to be generally orderly, but among them, or among the rabble that always makes trouble at such a time for all parties (with ng) interest in the outcome except to make trouble), there may have been some disturbers of the peace demanding drastic treatment. Without full knowledge of the facts this cannot be determined, but for purposes of argument the editorial may be assumed to be overdrawn.

Then the question arises whether the editorial comes under the prohibition of the state law.. The law reads in part as follows:

"(Section 1) Any person who shall, in public or private, by speech, writing, printing or by any other mode or means, advocate the subversion and destruction by force of any and all government, or attempt by speech, writing, printing or in any other way whatsoever to incite or abet, promote or encourage hostility or opposition to any and all government, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding \$2000, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding 15 years, or both.

"(Section 3) If any person, organization, society or order shall bring, introduce, circulate or aid, assist or be instrumental in bringing, introducing or circular with intent to incite, promote or encourage hostility or opposition to, or the subversion or destruction of any and all government, such person or the

or the subversion or destruction of any and all government, such person or the members of such organization, society or order in anywise responsible therefore, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor and punishment by a fine not exceeding \$2000, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding 15 years, or both."

The law in itself is of course perfectly justified upon the broad ground of the inherent right of the state to protect itself. The law itself is not contrary to the constitutional guaranty of free speech and free expression of opinion subject to the right enjoyment thereof. The question is, does the editorial come within the meaning of the law. In our opinion it does not, because it is directed against the chief of police and the members of the police force, not against "any and all government." The language is extreme and altogether unwarranted upon any correct definition of the words used. Yet it does not come within the meaning of the law,

The other question involved is that of the wisdom of sentencing the offender to both fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. Whether the sentence be excessive or not, it will certainly be so construed by the masses of the people' among whom the offence was committed and who were familiar with the circumstances; under such circumstances, Scott is able to make of himself a martyr. He is seeking to collect a defence fund by popular appeal sent broadcast throughout the country, asking assistance in fighting to maintain the right of free speech and a free press. No doubt he is looked upon in his home community as a kufferer for the cause of the workingmen. The heavy sentence imposed by the court will of course only tend to aggravate the hostility which many people already feel toward the agencies of government; and it is doubtful if it will have and effect toward making critics of government and its agencies exercise more care in choice of language.

The chief of police who felt himself abused by the newspaper of course had full personal recourse in the civil and criminal courts.

A great international American-Mexican celebration in 1915, in honor of the tion of the international dam and the ending of the long quarrel.

Huerta says he won't permit American warships to remain in Mexican waters after the middle of October. Will Mr. Bryan withdraw the good ship Pilfle at Huerta's demand?

Huerta didn't make half the noise he was expected to make, but then, Gamboa no doubt wrote his message.

Mexico will have full, free, and fair elections in October-Huerta says so.

Solomonville and Duncan got up an automobile race just to prove that the road between the two places is not bad. These western towns are always ready to give the proof to the contrary when they are slandered. That's why the west

In the Miami ball players, the El Paso Mavericks will meet opponents worthy of their steel. The Miami players have reputations of being the real thing on the diamond. Those Silver City boys have already shown that they can play the

## One-Sentence Philosophy

(Atchinson Globe.) Some fools will even argue with an Considering the price of eggs, a hen cackles too loud.
Tourist rates aren't as cheap as they sound in the folder.
There is no limit to how much a limited train can get behind time.
Where there is a will there is a way, and frequently a few attorneys.
Aviation also takes one out in the open air, with the accent on the open.
There is never as much excitement as a young man thinks there should be.

Sometimes the situation is dull be-

A haby is sufficient entertainment if the hostess invites only women to Link Preston: "I was cured of my headaches through the boss hiring another man."

While no man attracts much atten-tion at his wedding, he thinks he does. and is nervous.

No man who less his wife support him has a right to complain about the high cost of living.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.) Play is merely work that you don't Much greatness is submerged by the overflow of egotism.

The hobo's idea of a helping hand is one that helds a handout.

The Lord loves a cheerful giver, and everybody loves a cheerful loser.

Money is the root of all evil, and many a family tree springs therefrom. Love doesn't make the world go ound as often as it makes the lover to broke.

The wise man follows the lines of east resistance by telling all women least resistance by telling all women how well they look and all mothers their babies are beautiful.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.)
The naked truth sometimes stands in
eed of a Turkish bath. Every main has a circle of acquaint-aces, but they are not always square, The gift of gab generally demon-rates that it takes a wise man to say g: e people regard failure as merely unable to fool all the people all

the time.

Were men as perfect as their wives expect them to be, the women would die of ennul.

Circus Has Its Aristocrats Social Stratas as Marked Among Tent Inhabitants as in the World at Large; Some Little Interviews.

RCUS folk have their aristocracy and their select social circles the same at other spheres of life. W. H. Williams, advance representative of the Ringling Bros. circus, says so, and as he does a bit of sociological studying between shows, he is in position to speak as a savant on the life of the circus people. "It is true that the circus has its social stratas, the same as your most exclusive Back Bay district, of Boston," Mr. Williams, who is here to arrange for the coming of the ig show, declares. "As exhibit A of this well known fact among circus people I have only to tell you that ome of the high salaried family acts decline to participate in the speciacle,

some of the high salaried family acts decline to participate in the speciacie, Joan of Arc, and it is necessary for the circus to carry additional people to take their places.

"It is customary for everyone in the show, from the elephant driver to the highest paid performer, to participate in the daily parade and opening spectacle, whatever it happens to be. Not much do the famous families of actors who have a family tradition to maintain that would make the Mayflower passengers seem like climbers, take to this. They not only decline firmly, but decidedly, to participate in the special features, but they will not even special features, but they are family that they are family in this big opening spectacle. Realizing this bit of snobbishness, the management has fixed a fine upon the girls for speaking to these actors and a repetition of the offence means dismissal. It is not so much that they are dancing girls, as that the ballet girls are not circus people, and are considered outside of the pale. In that single opening spectacle appear 1250 people, including 100 ballet girls, who do the fancy dancing in this number. Madam Bortik, the Joan of the piece, is the wife of the director of the spectacle, and they are among the highest paid people with the show.

"There are other strata of the social scale with the circus. Some of the actors do not associate with others who are better paid or Lave been in the husiness for years, and who are members of famous families who have been in the circus aristocrats send their children abroad to school, spend the winter season abroad and enjoy the luxuries of the wealthy. This is the highest on the social ladder. The lowest is the rousiabout, who hustles canyas, helps the cooks and does whatever else he is told. It is a little world of its own and life with a circus is not unlike that of the outside world, once one is accustomed to the difference in environm

"William H. Taft. ex-president of the United States and president of the United States and president of the United States and president of the American Bar association, received an ovation when he appeared in Montreal that was even greater than that accorded to viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor of England." W. H. Burges said Tuesday afternoon. He has just returned from the Montreal meeting of the Bar association and was enthusiastic about the meeting. "When the president of the association stepped upon the platform at Montreal, there was loud applause. When viscount Haldane appeared, he was given a mighty cheer by the American and Canadian bar. But when ex-president Taft appeared, every man rose to his feet and cheered him as they had not cheered any other man there. The lawyers seemed to realize that Mr. Taft had coveted the supreme bench more than he did the president's chair, and that he had been forced into the presidential position. These same men believed that the supreme court was the higher honor of the two, and they expressed to the former president some of the sympathy for his position. It was a wonderful gathering and most impressive. The whole session of the of the sympathy for his position. It was a wonderful gathering and most impressive. The whole session of the Bar association was serious in its attitude, and one which will attract the favorable attention of the world to the bar of the United States and Canada."

bar of the United States and Canada."

"The new tariff will not affect the duty on fine linens, drawn work and laces," importer Henry S. Beach said Wednesday, as he went up in the federal building elevator to pay duties on an importation from Mexico. "In the woolen goods, like zarapes and blankets, the duty will be materially reduced. Now it is almost \$5 percent of the goods. Under the new tariff it will not be more than 25 percent."

"I notice that a covering of asphalt and fine pebbles has been put over the floor of the bridge at Canutillo, and it is a great improvement over the old

It is a great improvement over the old wooden floor," said R. H. Rinehart, vice president of the El Paso Automobile club. "It is not so noisy and it will not be dangerous to automobile tires. The wooden floors of bridges soon work loose and rattle, the splinters and the nails working out are dangerous to automobile tires and, al-together, the flooring is very satisfac-The new arrangement is far suquested the city to treat the viaduct on Austin street in the same manner and I hope this will be done."

"Joe Spivey is going to have a popular resort at Montoya by next summer."

C Booth today. "He has built said D. C. Booth today. "He has built a nice roadhouse at the entrance to the new bridge over the river and now has a force of men at work building a lake beside the road. This will be oumped full of water, grass will be clanted around the edges, lillies and planted around the edges, littles and flowers will be put out and the sand-hills converted into a beautiful summer garden. Across the road is a fine grove of cottonwood trees which Joe is going to convert into a park for picnic purposes. It is an ideal location in the purposes. the plans are carried out, the Spivey resort is going to be one of the prettiest around El Pase. Mr. Spivey and his family will live at the place and they are going to conduct it in a first class manner, so that families can go there and enjoy themselves summer days and nights. It is going to be a big boon to the summer enjoyment of the people of El Paso."

## Viewing With Alarm

- By Walt Mason

When I go into Jimpson's store, I When I go into Jimpson's store, I "I can't." Mary murmured, find that Jimpson's head is sore; his voice uplifting he save, all Blank Hospital. It's so near where voice uplifting, he says: "I'm almost in despair and every day I wonder where the country's drifting. Trade grows so bad I'm seeing red; ere long we all must go to bed without our suppers; the crops have all gone up in smoke, and every man I know is broke, and on his uppers. I do not get sufficient cash to keep my family in hash, which makes me dizzy; and things are growing worse and worse and worse; the man who owns the village hearse alone is busy." I always hear that sort of spiel when into Jimpson's store I reel, to buy some onions; his heart is said, his feet are cold, his mind is covered o'er with mold, his soul with bunions. And that is why I take my ore to old Dad Gundelfinger's store, across the alley; e always greets me with a chirp and gambols round me like a purp with quip and sally. The state of trade he doesn't urse, but, "things might be a whole let he says; "doggone it, I see a lot of trade ahead; the man who says that things are dead talks through his bonnet." Copyright, 1913, by George he left ten Matthew Adams

## ABE MARTIN

Th' girl o' th' period looks like a exclamation point. What's become o' th' ole fashioned beau that considered a girl's intellectual qualities?

## -:- One Woman's Story -:-

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XXXVII. LTHOUGH Mary Fletcher's motherinlaw forbore to mention the A added expenses involved by the presence of her daughterinlaw and grandchild, Mary knew that they doubled the cost of the food brought into the tiny home, and she tried in every way possible to help the houseevery way possible to help the house-keeper. She insisted on doing the washing for all of the family and on scrubbing the kitchen, washing pots, pans and dishes, and keeping the flat clean. At first Mrs. Fletcher, senior, objected, but at last she let Mary have her own way, appreciating that it made the visitor more comfortable if allowed to be of actual service.

"You see," Mary said, "you are so good about looking after baby that I

good about looking after baby that I have time that would hang heavy on my hands if you did not allow me to do a little housework." do a little housework."

A week passed, and then the calm of the two women was rudely shaken by the baby's illness. For several months before Mary left Middlebrook the child had been losing flesh, and his skin had a sallow look that was not natural. The mother had hoped that the change to another atmosphere might help him, although when she found in what close and ill ventilated quarters he must be her herat sank within her.

At last she was sure that he had a

At last she was sure that he had a fever much of the time. Another ten-nant in the building suggested one day that the buby be carried around to the near by dispensary. At the thought Mary turned sick, then she put aside her own feelings, as she was learning to do now, for the sake of her baby's welfare. If she was one of the very poor class she must adopt their manner of life.

the dispensary she waited her At the dispensary she waited her turn with such patience as she could muster. When at last the physician was at liberty to look at her case he looked at the child dublously.

"He has an enlarged gland there in the throat that may need attention soon," he said. "Medicine isn't going to do him any good. Keep him well nourished and let him have all the fresh air possible. It's a pity when a child like that can't be taken out into the country."

e country."
"He has always been in the country until a week or so ago," returned the mother. "I thought the change to the city might benefit him." 'It evidently hasn't," said the phy-

sician. "Bring him in again in a week if he doesn't improve."

He turned to the next case awaiting him. He did not mean to be brusque or unfeeling. Physicians cannot afford to be sorry for people. They would go erazy or die if they kept their sympathies too keen.

Two days later the child refused all nourishment. Mary would not take him to the dispensary again. She kenw personally no physician in New York—her father's physician having died recently. But she knew the mame of the man who had been this doctor's partner and had succeeded to his practice. As she had never met him socially she was not ashamed to take her "Bring him in again in a week loesn't improve."

was not ashamed to take her

even if she could afford to pay his fee. Take the child at once to the doc tor's office," her motherinlaw urged her. "Don't stop because you ain't got the money to pay him. I'll give it to

Mary flushed hotly. "I meant to ask you for it," she said honestly, "for I have nothing, as you know. I hope Bert will pay you when he returns."

The other woman smiled grimly. "I ain't expectin' many returns from Bert," she said. "It's his child, not xpectin' many returns from the said. "It's his child, not

So Mary took her baby uptown to see the physician at his office. She explained that she had, years ago, lived in New York, and, as she had beard of him then, she had brought her child to him now. The doctor examined the little fellow thoroughly, then he turned to the mother. he turned to the mother.
"Where do you live?" he asked.
Mary gave her motherinlaw's ad-

That's no neighborhood for such an

"That's no neighborhood for such an ill child as this." he said. "He's running a high temperature now. You look like a sensible woman"—eyeing her shrewdly—"so I hope you'll follow my advice and take him to a hospital and leave him there. Oh, I know"—seeing the anxious face turn pale—"there's a lot of prejudice against hospitals, but the fact remains that there your child will get trained care, proper food and medical attention for nothing—unless, of course, you can afford to pay semething."

Biank Hospital. It's so near where you live that you can get over to see the child without any expense in the way of car fare. Here—I'll write a letter that will admit the patient. He seated himself at his desk and wrote while Mary, with frembling hands, began to replace the baby's garments, removed during the examination. She felt like a piece of senseless machinery and was glad that she at machinery, and was glad that she did not actually understand the awful truth. The doctor, finished the note-and handed it to her. "Here it is," he said pleasantly, "Carry the little one over there as soon as you can"

as you can." "I will take him to the hospital this "I will take him to the hospital this afternoon," Mary replied.
"That's right!" approved the doctor.
"I'm glad to see that you are so wise."
Then, as Mary asked him what she owed him, he said gruffly, "A half

Then, as Mary asked him what she owed him, he said gruffly, "A half dollar will be all right."

"Oh," said the mother, "I konw your fee must be larger than that! Why that is ridiculous!"

"It would be if I look more than that from you," he rejoined with decision."

"Cood, morning." rom you," he rejoined with decision.
Good morning."
That afternoon Bert's wife and his noticer left his son and namesake ut he librak Hospital. There was no way of communicating this fact to Best, for the had not sent them his address since he left ten days ago.

(To be continued.)

# Rice Day Makes Converts Custom of Serving Free Dishes Makes Many Become Regular Etears of the Cerent, By Frederic J. Haskin

ASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17 .-Tuesday, September 30, will be "Rice day" in the southern and western parts of the country. Travelers will find rice dishes served free in duning cars, and so will passengers upon the leading steamship lines along the Pacific coast. The object of this innovation is to increase a taste for the cereal which for centuries has constituted the main food of a large proportion of the world's inhabitants. In addition to the dishes of free rice, the menus upon the trains and steamers will abound with other delictous rice dishes for which a minimum charge will be made. Booklets will be distributed giving valuable information regarding rice as a food with numerous recipes for preparing it. This custom has prevailed for several years and many persons have become inveterate rice eaters from having their attention called to it in this manner. and western parts of the country. Trav-

Is Chief Food for Half the World.

Rice forms the chief food of more than half the human race. Its consumption is smaller in the United States than in most other countries, but is being increased steadily. Ten years ago the average per capita rice consumption of the United States was less than four pounds. Now it is nearly seven pounds, with every indication of a continued increase. In Canada and Great Britain it is 13 pounds; in Italy, 50, and in other European countries, 30 pounds a year. It is estimated that in India each person eats fully 300 pounds of rice a year, while in China and Japan it is the chief food for mere than half the population.

To supply this enormous appetite for rice the world produces nearly 2,000, 700,000 bags or sacks. The capacity of a 'sack' varies somewhat in the different Is Chief Food for Half the World.

960,000 bags or sacks. The capacity of a sack' varies somewhat in the different countries. Its contents range between 150 and 200 pounds. India produces a greater quantity of rice than any other country. The rice exports of India last year amounted to more than six times the entire production of the United States, notwithstanding the enormous home consumption. The rapid increase of the production of American rice will change these figures materially in the near future. The indian production has renched its climax. The American resources are only beginning to be realized.

Is Raised in 10 States.

Rice is now grown in commercial quantities in ten states: The two Carcolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and California. The rice acreage of the country is now less than a million acres. According to the estimates of the department of agriculture there are 10,000,000 acres of land in the five states bordering along the gulf of Mexico which are well suited for rice culture, and at least 3,000,000 acres which can be easily irrigated.

The land adapted for rice growing is more varied in character than for most other crops. Most of the rice of South Carolina and Georgia is grown upon tidal deltas near some river by which the rice fields may be flooded. Marshes which can be drained and irrigated as desired from a nearby stream are also found in these states, in eastern Louisiana rice is now being grown upon lands once used for sugar plantations.

In southwestern Louisiana and south-In Rulsed in 10 States.

In southwestern Louisiana and south-In southwestern Louisiana and southeastern Texas prairies have been utilized for rice growing and a special scheme of irrigation provided. Generally speaking, rice requires more moisture than other crops and the directions for its cultivation require sufficient moisture to submerge the soil for several months. This does not seem essential at all times. A publication devoted chiefly to rice growing recently printed the account of an Arkansas farmer who last year raised a recently printed the account of an Ar-kansas farmer who last year raised a large crop of good sized rice upon a six acre tract without any irrigation.

This Year's Crop Larger. From present indications this year's field of rice will exceed any other in his country, the excess being estithis country, the excess being estimated by some growers at nearly a million pounds. This is partly due to the increased acreage. As recently as 1909 the experiments as to possibilities of rice growing in the Sacramento valley of California were begun by the department of agriculture. The tests were made upon the black adobe soil near Biggs. Two years' tests included 300 varieties of rice. The results indicate that in this valley alone it would be possible to produce many times the 55,000,000 pounds of the cleaned rice which are consumed each year upon which are consumed each year upon the Pacific coast.

Introduced by Berkeley. The first attempt at rice growing in his country was made by governor serkeley, who tried to introduce it in firstnia in 1647. The crop falled, ioubtless because of the high altitude. The introduction of rice into South Virginia in 1647. The crop falled, doubtless because of the high altitude. The introduction of rice into South Carolina was by accident. In 1694 a vessel bound for Liverpool from Madagascar was blown out of her course and put up at Charleston for repairs. Before leaving, her captain presented a planter named Smith with a small parcel of rough rice. It was planted and soon produced a successful crop. Within a few years sufficient seed was produced to supply the needs of the colony and also to ship to England. Between 1701 and 1739 the shipments of Carolina rice to Great Britain and other ports had exceeded 250,000,000 pounds. The quality was finer than that of any other rice in the world and for considerably over a century it commanded the highest price upon the markets of Europe.

The Carolina rice plantations were rained by the civil war and have never recovered from the devastation. Before the war, the South Carolina rice yield.

recovered from the devastation. Befor the war, the South Carolina rice yield had averaged over \$6,000,000 pounds annually for at least 15 years. From annually for at least 15 years. From 1860 to 1880 it averaged less than 20,-

Louisiana Assumes Leadership. After the war, Louisiana came into the leadership in rice production and than steadily maintained it. The greatthe leadership in rice production and has steadily maintained it. The greatest development of rice culture in Louisiana has come since 1884, when the ptairies in the southwestern part of the state were opened up, and a system of cultivation developed which made possible the use of barvesting machines similar to those used in the Sleat fields of the northwest.

The Carolina rice, which has been recognized as the standard rice for seed, is not sultable for threshing and milling by the new machinery because too large a proportion of the grains are broken. The department of agriculture began to experiment with Japanese rice, which is harder than the Carolina rice and better sulted to modern methods, although the heads are not as well rounded or the grains so large. In 1900 ten tons of Kiushu rice were imported by the department for experiment. The planters themselves recognized the need of an improved rice seed and some of them set about producing it. Among these is Sol T. Wright, of Louisiana, who is sometimes ducing it. Among these is Sol T. Wright, of Louislann, who is sometimes referred to as the "Burbank of the rice fields." Mr. Wright has been working for the state of the stat 22 years to produce a rice for 22 years to produce a rice that would meet the following requirements: It must yield the miximum number of grains to the head, possess the greatest possible germinating powers, have straw tall enough to allow flooding the ground from six to eight inches without weakening the plant, and strong enough to hold up heavy heads without bending, thus lessening the loss in harvesting; it must yield a hard, flinty herry, uniform in size and free from chalkiness, capable of withstanding milling without breaking or waste. that

# "This Is My Birthday Anniversary"

Ten El Paso boys and girls of school age turned another milestone in their lives today. The names, with their ages, are given below:

John Smith, 10. Finnis White, 10. Beth Thurber, 8.

K. Workman, 16. Bettie Mary Smith, 16. Mary B. Bowman, 9. Holland Sharpe, 16. Eva Heffner, 16. Arthur Hertnan, 16. Jesse Vinson, 13. Edith Edna McCall, 3.

This is a long list. Tomorrow's will be still longer. Keep your eyes open, for you may be rewarded by finding a name that will interest you greatly.

If anyone whose name should appear in today's list has been overlooked, a telephone message to The Herald will straighten the matter out and the name will appear in tomorrow's paper.

### "Bought and Paid For" The Great New York and London

Successes,
- By George Brondhurst, -

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters. Robert Stafford, a New York mil-onaire, meets Virginia Blaine, a telephone operator and stenographer.
While taking dictation in his apartments Virginia is treated as a social equal. She accepts his hospitality gra-ciously. He exacts a promise from her that she will see him on the following day to consider a little surprise he has in store for her. CHAPTER III.

T was long past 6 oclock that night when Virginia, tired out from her long day at the hotel, wended her way homeward. She could not help contrasting her humble position with the gay life in and about the corridors of the place where she worked. Women, fashionably gowned, were promenading up and down, afternoon and night. Guests were constantly arriving and departing, their faces showing the happiness that comes with wealth, and social position. Men in all walks of life stood in the lobby, chatting and smoking. These pictures of gayety, luxury of wealth, all presented themselves to the little telephone girl as she hurried on her way. Would she not be justified in seeking to better her conditions? She would talk it over with Fanny when he reached home. She would tell Fanny about her meeting with Robert Stafford, and between them they could decide what Virginia should do. He had spoken of a surprise for her tomorrow. What if it should be to ask her to—

Virginia had arrived at her humble the gay life in and about the corritomorrow. What if it should be to ask her to—

Virginia had arrived at her humble little home. Her sister Fanny rushed out to give her the usual kiss of welcome.

come.

James Gilley, the shipping clerk whom Fanny was soon to marry, had been invited to dinner. He, too, was waiting her arrival. As the two sisters entered the house. James came forward to greet Virginia, a lighted digar in his mouth, and a look of self-importance illuminating his somewhat grotesque countenance. He wore a grotesque countenance. He wore a suit much too small for him, a red necktle, and patent leather shoes. Fanny's face was red and her manner somewhat embarrassed, but Virginia

It was not until that night that Vir-ginia ventured to speak to her sister about Mr. Stafford. Fanny listened to

"I'm beginning to think this fellow Stafford's on the level." broke in James, who had been listening from an adjoining room. "He might want to marry you."

"Don't be absurd" exclaimed Virginia, her face scarlet.
"But if he did" Fanny exclaimed.
"would you marry him?"
Jimmy laughed loud and long.
"Would she?" he chuckled. "Say,
Fanny are you crary."

"Would she?" he chuckled. "Say, Fanny, are you crary?"
Virginia was pained at this question. Slowly she answered:
"I don't know that I would."
This was too much for James.
"What? Do you mean to say that if any man as rich as Stafford was to ask you on the level to be his wife that you wouldn't jump at the chance? Will you please tell me what kind of a man you want, anyway?"

James' chance remark set Virginia to thinking. Could she be happy with a man she didn't love?

James, impatient, repeated his ques-

James, impatient, repeated his question. "Will you kindly tell us what kind of a man you want?"

Virginia answered, camly: "I—I
want a man I can love."

want a man I can love."

"If you can't love a tian as rich as Stafford take my advice and go see a heart specialist."

"A girl can't love a man just because she wants to," answered Virginia. "Love doesn't go where it is sent; it goes where it pleases."

With a thoughtful expression on her face Virginia turned to the window and gazed out into the night.

"I am tired tonight," she explained to Fanny and James. "If you will excense me, I think I will retire. It has been a very hard day at the hotel and I need rest badly."

James was only too happy to excuse

I need rest badly.

James was only too happy to excuse her, for he had much to say to Fanny on the same subject under discussion.

Once in her room, Virginia went over her day's experience. It had been a happy day, especially that part of it spent with Mr. Stafford, "But tomorrow," she said to herself.

"Temerrow? (To be continued.)

destroys the flavor. It also affects the price. The milling process which gives the fashionable polish tends to break the rice kernels unless they are absolutely hard. Broken rice has the same food value, but is less desirable and sells for about half the price of the whole head rice. Tomorrow-For Purer Foods.

#### 14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1899.

S. H. Newman returned from Las Miss Clara Mundy came down from Chamberino, N. M., this morning. Numa G. Buchoz returned from a two weeks business trip to Chihuahua

Edgar Taylor, an employe of the G. H. roundhouse, left this morning for Albuquerque to attend the fair. F. H. Nash, the G. H. switchman, who was injured in the recent colli-sion in the yards, is rapidly recover-

Tom McPherson, formerly a machinist in the G. H. shops, has been pre-sented by his wife with a fine girl The city council and board of health

are holding a joint meeting this af-ternoon. The sewer question is up for The firemen held a meeting today and decided upon the location of the 50 alarm boxes of the Gamewell system, which is about to be installed in this city.

ing or waste.

Medern rice is required to have a fine gloss, which necessitates it being put through a polishing process in the milling. This has become a fashion and does not tend to increase the nutritive quality of the rice. The polishing removes the fatty substance and ing removes the fatty substance and

#### The 1914 Automobile By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Slwash."

Y this time the 1914 automobile B is no longer a novelty. The year 1914 is still in the murky distance but thousands of 1914 automobiles have worked hard and are looking deected and passe.

The automobile business has advanced

so rapidly that it is entirely impossible for time to keep up with it.

Year by year it is becoming more difficult for the automobile maker to think up enough improvements to make the owner dissatisfied with his last car's car. However, they are still overooking a few choice and profitable bets. The electric self-starter will be used

on all the more arrogant cars beneeforth. But the self stopper is still a vain hope. The 1914 automobile will have to rely



"Every Comfort and Convenience."

lever. He will also be able to light up his car by pressing a button. But in order to light himself up he will have to get out and press a button in a road-house in the same old way. The new cars will have improved

orns by which pedestrians can be made to jump several feet farther than ever. They will also have better springs. The 1914 car when being joy ridden will be able to toss the careless occupant of the tonneau entirely overboard when running over the first pedestrian, thus saving him from being thrown into a telegraph pole later.

The new cars will have four speeds

ahead, only two of which, however, will be sensible. They will also have the two speed axle. The giddy young son of the rich owner, however, will continue to have

only one speed. He will be faster than The new automobiles will pass every comfort and convenience except one. They will not carry an appliance which will convert them into groceries and interest-bearing bonds in time of finanstress and worry.-Copyrighted George Matthew Adams.

urday afternoon, it was decided to make a final appeal to El Paso citizens in the matter of subscriptions to the car nival.

caraival.

Alamogordo won both games of the series with El Paso and leaves tomorrow to compete in the Albuquerque fair tournamnet. Yesterday's game was a miserable exhibition of basebali, and was won by the score of 18 to 15, in favor of Alamogordo. Alamogordo sent down a crowd of rooters that did themselves proud. The lineups of the teams are: Alamogordo, Turnbull, Kenney, Brown, McCue, Whiteday, Bryan, Young, Shea, Quinliven; El Paso, Beall, J. Dwyer, Widman, Schauer, Powell, Donavan, Dwyer, Richardson, Edwards. Umpires: Sierra and White.

# 0 0 By GELETT BURGESS

### JACOB EPITAFF

I like to see a child who stays Unmoving, while one sings, or plays. But Goops like Jacob Epitaff

Will fret and fidget, talk and laugh! the music-neither

young Jacob, either!

Don't Be A Goop!